UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/472,677	12/27/1999	. MARK D. SMITH	EN999071	9073

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, CHAU T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 01/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/472,677	SMITH, MARK D.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Chau Nguyen	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 September 2004</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-5 and 9-11* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-5 and 9-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Amendment, received on 09/03/2004, has been entered. Claims 1, 3-5 and 9-11

are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
> or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
> matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

3.   **Claims 1, 3-5 and 9-11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Jones et al. Patent No. 6,199,098, Junkin, Patent No. 6,493,717, and

further in view of Ferrel et al. (Ferrel), Patent No. 5,878,421.

Regarding **independent claim 1**, Jones et al. teaches organizing a site as a list

of topical content areas in a content database, each said area containing a list of

content items that a user can link to for display using views; and providing a site view as

a category oriented view. (Jones et al., Fig. 1E.)

providing a site navigation view (Jones et al., col. 5, lines 9-10.)

Further, Jones et al. teach responsive to a user request for display of the site view, executing an agent to access said site navigation view to obtain and display to the user the latest content. (Jones et al., col. 5, lines 51-57: "Utilizing structure definition file 190 and portions of HTTP request 140, script program 180 dynamically generates HTML Web page 145 specifying a hierarchical TOC display reflecting the currently desired display state. Script program 180 can then cause server software 160 to transmit a copy of Web page 145 back to client computer 100 and browser program 120, for display on monitor 110.").

However, Jones does not explicitly teaches providing a site navigation view as an index on said content database, said index being dynamically updated whenever additions and deletions of area category or content items are made to said content database; and executing an agent to access said site navigation view to obtain and display to said user current area category and items from said content database.

In the similar field of endeavor, Junkin teaches a DataCrawler system includes an interface being capable of utilizing relational/linked data, separate administration and en-user access, easily configurable access to database views, full editing (insert, updating, and delete) capabilities (Abstract, and col. 4, lines 20-28). Junkin also discloses the DataCrawler system incorporates a reusable Universal Data Access Graphical User Interface for navigating and editing database information (col. 4, line 29 – col. 5, line 29 and Figs. 2, 3, and 4), and when a Web server receives a request from a Web browser, the information my be an up-to-date stock quote is sent to the Web

browser (col. 1, line 64 – col. 2, line 2). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Jones and Junkin to include providing a site navigation view as an index on said content database, said index being dynamically updated whenever additions and deletions of area category or content items are made to said content database; and executing an agent to access said site navigation view to obtain and display to said user current area category and items from said content database. Junkin suggests that by providing a universal methodology for exploring and editing database information, the system combines the flexibility to administer customized interrelated database storage with the low maintenance overhead of a structured, pre-built interface.

However, Jones and Junkin do not explicitly disclose providing a site view layout structure including an HTML table structure and an HTML list structure for populating fields respectively in said site map and said table of contents; providing in a site map form a tabular layout structure for said site map including a first title, header and a footer fields pulled in from said web site, a form type identifier, and a first data field for receiving site map data from said agent responsive to a user request; providing in a table of contents from a column layout structure for said table of contents including a second title, header and tooter fields pulled in from said web site, a form type identifier, and a second data field for receiving table of contents data from said create map agent responsive to a user request; said site map form and said table of contents form providing respective data fields for receiving data from said agent dynamically

responsive to a request from a user for display of said site map or said table of contents.

In the similar field of endeavor, Ferrel disclose a World News section of a MSNLive title using a NewsFront page layout (site view layout) showing a tabbed horizontal bar of major sections of the title (HTML table structure) and the content and layout for the title (table of contents includes HTML list structure) (col. 16, line 60 – col. 17, line 39 and Figs. 6&7); the structure of a title layout organized in the form of an outline which includes title node, heading node, and body node, and each of these nodes may refer to specific content values or specific attributes, and when a user clicks on a story heading node, a page corresponding to the story will be displayed (col. 20, line 44 – col. 21, line 23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ferrel and Jones and Junkin to include information map that include page layout showing HTML table structure and HTML list structure, the structure of a tile layout organized in the form of outline which includes title, heading and body nodes, each node refers to specific content values or attributes, and when a user clicks on a story heading node, a page corresponding to the story will be displayed. The benefit of the information map is to eliminate the tedious manual entry of navigation links.

Regarding **independent claim 3**, the rejection of claim 1 above is fully incorporated herein.

Regarding **independent claim 4**, Jones et al. and Junkin teach their invention in the context of "a client-server network environment like the Web" that inherently would have contained the recited program storage device.

Further, the rejection of claim 1 above is fully incorporated herein.

Regarding **independent claim 5**, Jones et al. teach a content database for storing a plurality of documents inasmuch as the retrieval of network documents taught by Jones et al. inherently would have required a content database for storing a plurality of documents. (Jones et al., col. 5, lines 34-43.)

Further, Jones et al. teach a site view layout structure and a site navigation view in as much as they teach a hierarchical display of a table of contents. (Jones et al., col. 5, lines 9-10.)

Further, Jones et al. teach a user browser. (Jones et al., col. 5, lines 34-35.)

Further, Jones et al. teach a create map agent for accessing the site navigation view to identify documents in the content database and extract to the site view layout structure data for presentations in the fields of the site view. (Jones et al., col. 5, lines 43-57: "In addition, in accordance with the present invention, server computer 150 uses script program 180 to process requests involving an expandable table of contents. Script program 180 in turn references structure definition file 190, which defines the overall hierarchical structure of a given TOC; script 180 also references portions of the address path making up HTTP request 140, to extract information about the current display state of the TOC. Utilizing structure definition file 190 and portions of HTTP

request 140, script program 180 dynamically generates HTML Web page 145 specifying

a hierarchical TOC display reflecting the currently desired display state. Script program

180 can then cause server software 160 to transmit a copy of Web page 145 back to

client computer 100 and browser program 120, for display on monitor 110.")

However, Jones et al. do not explicitly teach a site navigation view for indexing

area category and content items in said content database, said index being updated

whenever additions and deletions of area category and content items are made to said

content database.

In the similar field of endeavor, Junkin teaches a DataCrawler system includes

an interface being capable of utilizing relational/linked data, separate administration and

en-user access, easily configurable access to database views, full editing (insert,

updating, and delete) capabilities (Abstract, and col. 4, lines 20-28).   Junkin also

discloses the DataCrawler system incorporates a reusable Universal Data Access

Graphical User Interface for navigating and editing database information (col. 4, line 29

– col. 5, line 29 and Figs. 2, 3, and 4).   Thus it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of

Jones and Junkin to include a site navigation view for indexing area category and

content items in said content database, said index being updated whenever additions

and deletions of area category and content items are made to said content database.

Junkin suggests that by providing a universal methodology for exploring and editing

database information, the system combines the flexibility to administer customized

interrelated database storage with the low maintenance overhead of a structured, pre-built interface.

However, Jones and Junkin do not explicitly disclose providing a site view layout structure including an HTML table structure and an HTML list structure for populating fields respectively in said site map and said table of contents; providing in a site map form a tabular layout structure for said site map including a first title, header and a footer fields pulled in from said web site, a form type identifier, and a first data field for receiving site map data from said agent responsive to a user request; providing in a table of contents from a column layout structure for said table of contents including a second title, header and tooter fields pulled in from said web site, a form type identifier, and a second data field for receiving table of contents data from said create map agent responsive to a user request; said site map form and said table of contents form providing respective data fields for receiving data from said agent dynamically responsive to a request from a user for display of said site map or said table of contents.

In the similar field of endeavor, Ferrel disclose a World News section of a MSNLive title using a NewsFront page layout (site view layout) showing a tabbed horizontal bar of major sections of the title (HTML table structure) and the content and layout for the title (table of contents includes HTML list structure) (col. 16, line 60 – col. 17, line 39 and Figs. 6&7); the structure of a title layout organized in the form of an outline which includes title node, heading node, and body node, and each of these nodes may refer to specific content values or specific attributes, and when a user clicks

on a story heading node, a page corresponding to the story will be displayed (col. 20, line 44 – col. 21, line 23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ferrel and Jones and Junkin to include information map that include page layout showing HTML table structure and HTML list structure, the structure of a tile layout organized in the form of outline which includes title, heading and body nodes, each node refers to specific content values or attributes, and when a user clicks on a story heading node, a page corresponding to the story will be displayed. The benefit of the information map is to eliminate the tedious manual entry of navigation links.

Regarding **dependent claim 9**, Jones et al. teach responsive to a user request for a display of the site view, setting up a site view layout structure. (Jones et al., col. 5, lines 51-55: "Utilizing structure definition file 190 and portions of HTTP request 140, script program 180 dynamically generates HTML Web page 145 specifying a hierarchical TOC display reflecting the currently desired display state.")

Further, Jones et al. teach identifying in a navigation view one or more navigation documents. (Jones et al., col. 8, lines 44-47: "At step 465, hypertextual information is determined for the current node. If the node is a leaf node and its entry in structure definition file 190 includes an explicit URL, then that URL is encoded as a hypertext link for that node's entry in the Web page.")

Further, Jones et al. teach for each navigation document identified, determining the category name and adding a list item for said category to the site view layout

structure inasmuch as Jones et al. teach documents added to a table of contents in the categories to which they belong. (Jones et al., col. 7, lines 32-52.)

Further, Jones et al. teach copying each list item from the layout structure to the site view for display responsive to the user request. (Jones et al., col. 5, lines 55-58: "Script program 180 can then cause server software 160 to transmit a copy of Web page 145 back to client computer 100 and browser program 120, for display on monitor 110.")

However, Jones et al. do not explicitly teach a site navigation view for indexing area category and content items in said content database, said index being updated whenever additions and deletions of area category and content items are made to said content database.

In the similar field of endeavor, Junkin teaches a DataCrawler system includes an interface being capable of utilizing relational/linked data, separate administration and en-user access, easily configurable access to database views, full editing (insert, updating, and delete) capabilities (Abstract, and col. 4, lines 20-28). Junkin also discloses the DataCrawler system incorporates a reusable Universal Data Access Graphical User Interface for navigating and editing database information (col. 4, line 29 – col. 5, line 29 and Figs. 2, 3, and 4). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Jones and Junkin to include a site navigation view for indexing area category and content items in said content database, said index being updated whenever additions and deletions of area category and content items are made to said content database.

Junkin suggests that by providing a universal methodology for exploring and editing database information, the system combines the flexibility to administer customized interrelated database storage with the low maintenance overhead of a structured, pre-built interface.

However, Jones and Junkin do not explicitly disclose providing a site view layout structure including an HTML table structure and an HTML list structure for populating fields respectively in said site map and said table of contents; providing in a site map form a tabular layout structure for said site map including a first title, header and a footer fields pulled in from said web site, a form type identifier, and a first data field for receiving site map data from said agent responsive to a user request; providing in a table of contents from a column layout structure for said table of contents including a second title, header and tooter fields pulled in from said web site, a form type identifier, and a second data field for receiving table of contents data from said create map agent responsive to a user request; said site map form and said table of contents form providing respective data fields for receiving data from said agent dynamically responsive to a request from a user for display of said site map or said table of contents.

In the similar field of endeavor, Ferrel disclose a World News section of a MSNLive title using a NewsFront page layout (site view layout) showing a tabbed horizontal bar of major sections of the title (HTML table structure) and the content and layout for the title (table of contents includes HTML list structure) (col. 16, line 60 – col. 17, line 39 and Figs. 6&7); the structure of a title layout organized in the form of an

outline which includes title node, heading node, and body node, and each of these nodes may refer to specific content values or specific attributes, and when a user clicks on a story heading node, a page corresponding to the story will be displayed (col. 20, line 44 – col. 21, line 23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ferrel and Jones and Junkin to include information map that include page layout showing HTML table structure and HTML list structure, the structure of a tile layout organized in the form of outline which includes title, heading and body nodes, each node refers to specific content values or attributes, and when a user clicks on a story heading node, a page corresponding to the story will be displayed. The benefit of the information map is to eliminate the tedious manual entry of navigation links.

Regarding **independent claim 10**, Jones et al. and Junkin teach the recited computer readable medium with computer readable program code means inasmuch as the recited computer readable medium with computer readable program code means would have been found on the server computer taught by Jones et al. (Jones et al., Fig, 2, block 150.) Further, the rejection of claim 1 above is fully incorporated herein.

Regarding **independent claim 11**, Jones et al. and Junkin teach the recited computer program product or computer program element. (Jones et al., Fig, 2, block 150.) Further, the rejection of claim 1 above is fully incorporated herein.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments and amendments filed on 09/03/2004 have been fully considered but they are not deemed fully persuasive. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-5 and 9-11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection as explained here below, necessitated by Applicant's substantial amendment (i.e., site view layout structure including an HTML table structure and an HTML list structure, site map form, table content form,...) to the claims which significantly affected the scope thereof.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chau Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4092. The examiner can normally be reached at 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3230.

Any response to this final action should be mailed to:

Box AF

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20131

Or Faxed to:

(703) 872-9306, (for **formal communications**; please mark

"EXPEDITE PROCEDURE").

Or:

(703) 746-7240 (for **informal or draft communications**, please label

"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

Or:

(703) 872-9306 (for **After Final Communications**).

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal

Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Chau Nguyen
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2176